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Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [141]



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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a598]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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[a196]

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 11TH 1909.

OPINION in Hongkong is as divided as it has ever been regarding the most desirable policy to adopt in order to rehabilitate the subsidiary coinage of the Colony. Discussion on the subject is revived by the Budget Statement in which His Excellency repelled the charge that the Government is apathetic in the matter and devoid of a definite policy. In the present state of public feeling it is clear that whatever line of action the Government might take would not command anything like unanimous support. Having regard to the divergent opinions of members of the Committee appointed by the Government five years ago, the Government, supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, decided for the present to defer passing into operation the recommendation passed by a narrow majority to restrict the circulation of Chinese currency in the Colony, and His Excellency derives from the issue of a recent Imperial Edict a ray of hope that the problem will presently be solved by a reform of the currency in China, the Edict enjoining that all coins now current of whatever value shall be minted of one standard of fineness and one authorized pattern. His Excellency added that during the coming year the Government would be able to judge whether events justified them in continuing the policy of waiting, or in adopting some alternative. As regards the possibility of any change

in China of the nature indicated by His Excellency the following extract from the chapter on Currency in Mr. Moser's book on the "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" is much to the point:

The Government of China will welcome any measure that will set a limit to the amount which it must take from its revenues to pay the indemnities due to the Foreign Powers; and, as a corporate entity, may be willing to have a uniform currency in which the revenue may be paid and received. No other element of support can be brought in by any flight of the imagination. All the vested interests in China will be against the change. The members of the Government as individuals, from the highest Minister of State in Peking to the humblest assistant-deputy sub-district magistrate, will give it their tacit, if not openly expressed, opposition. The tax-collector, with his assistants and his servants, and backed by his family to the third and fourth generation, will fight strenuously against any obligation to pay into the Treasury the exact coin which he has received from the taxpayer. The powerful body of Chinese bankers, organized as such when Europe did not yet know the science, will accept the change only if they are shown the possibility of greater profits than under existing conditions. The compradors and shroffs may be trusted to do their best to resist any attempt to curtail their privileges and profits. Even the native merchants and tradesmen who will benefit enormously by simplification of the currency, will also oppose a change from the present system, in which the better in the amount of coin, the better in the amount of profit. Ordinarily the proletariat remains neutral in such a question; but in China the poorest coolie, earning sixpence by a long day of hard work, will spend an hour of his time to gain on exchange the equivalent of ten minutes' work.

This being the case, we can have no confident hope of seeing a national currency in China in our time, and the Government of Hongkong, therefore, may as well put their alternative policy into force at once. But what is the alternative? His Excellency's waiting on China? His Excellency says the vigorous repression of Chinese currency, while it would no doubt result in the rehabilitation of our small currency, would also probably result in a great influx of that currency from China, and compel us to large measures of demonetization which at the present time our finances can ill afford. That is the point to which the critics of the Government should address themselves. The position is that between forty and fifty millions dollars' worth of Hongkong's subsidiary coinage has been drained from the Colony into China. How much of it is still in circulation, and how much has been melted down are questions which cannot possibly be answered. That is the main difficulty. If the Government prohibits the circulation of Chinese currency in the Colony it means, as the Governor says, the influx of Hongkong currency from China. The question we should like to see answered is: Would this necessarily compel the Government to large measures of demonetization? What does Mr. SHERMAN say to this? Would he consider it sufficient for the Government to go on demonetizing just so much as it annually receives into the Treasury as Government revenue? Obviously that would not be a satisfactory solution of the problem, for it might take a generation at that rate to rehabilitate the currency. If only a tenth of the coins which have left the Colony were returned, the subsidiary coinage evil, it seems to us, would be as bad as ever it was, unless large measures of demonetization are adopted. We doubt if the community would welcome any additional taxation for this purpose, however generally the evils incident to the depreciation of the coinage are recognized and deplored. If the Colony's subsidiary coinage can be rehabilitated by the repression of the Chinese currency without additional cost to the taxpayers, then an effort in that direction would command wide, though evidently not unanimous, support. The case for action by the Government is that cheapness is essential to the prosperity of the port. A depreciated currency results in the increased cost of commodities, often to an extent which more than covers the discount on the coinage. Wages are forced up as a consequence of the increased cost of living, and in the result a depreciated coinage becomes a serious tax on the trade of the Colony. Many there are who doubt whether there would be a return to former prices and rates of labour, if the currency were rehabilitated. It is said that, of course, the Steamboat Company and a few other large concerns which have put up their prices to cover the present loss would reduce them again; but would prices generally, of labour and commodities, respond? Prices of commodities, it seems to us, must respond to the extent of the appreciation in the value of the currency, but wages when once they go up take a much longer time to go down again, and it would probably be long before the full benefit of the rehabilitation of the subsidiary coinage would be obtained. But in time it would surely come. The effort is

certainly worth making, and we hope the Government may soon find the right path to the goal.

The appointment of Mr. C. F. W. Bowan Rowlands as secretary of the Sanitary Board has been confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We understand that two more natives have been arrested in connection with the murder of an Indian police sergeant and constable near Antau in the New Territory.

The trial of Mr. W. Butler Wright, chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Imperial Chinese section, starts at Canton at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Mr. J. B. Wood imposed a fine of \$100 on Arya, alias Xala, of Messrs. Sassoon and Company, for unlawfully attempting to levy a distress warrant and acting as a bailiff.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of Confucius, and an occasion for general rejoicings in the Chinese community. The principal thoroughfares of the city were bright with flags, the Yellow Dragon being conspicuous in the display of bunting.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 19 of 1909, entitled—An Ordinance to amend The Stamp Ordinance, 1901, as amended by The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1902.

The British steamer *Taiyang*, on her arrival at Manila last week from Amoy, was searched by secret service men, and although no opium was found they discovered three bolts of silk, eight mats and eight imitation Panama hats. The contraband goods were seized and turned over to the insular surveyor.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board a letter will be read from the Government relative to the clearing of brushwood in the vicinity of dwelling houses. A draft notice will also be submitted relative to the warning to householders not to throw rubbish into the streets.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the local Observatory during the month of September shows that the average maximum temperature was 87; the average mean temperature, 82.2; and the average minimum temperature, 78.5 degrees. There were 202.6 hours of sunshine for the month, while the rainfall was 8.505 inches.

The South Manchurian Railway Co. has ordered from the Osaka Ironworks a vessel which is intended to perform the double duty of ice-breaker and crusher of the floating ice in Taiwan harbour during the winter and spring seasons. The vessel is said to be designed according to the latest type and will be ready for use this winter.

The Y.M.C.A. had a successful social meeting on Saturday night. An excellent programme was sustained by Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss Pearce, Messrs. R. E. White, W. Anderson, J. W. White, A. A. Claxton, A. S. Kempthorne, and E. B. Ayra. A feature of the evening was a spelling competition, participants having to guess the contents of thirteen bottles by smelling them. The prize was awarded to Miss Nicholson, who guessed ten out of the thirteen correctly.

Return of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1909, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as follows:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE SPECIE IN AMOUNT.	RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$3,792,562	\$4,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,777,40	13,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	55,265	Nil
Total	\$16,612,867	\$17,000,000

The import of foreign sugar into Japan, says a Yokohama trade report reached, at one time during the last few years the enormous amount of 33,600,000 yen a year in value, while twenty or so years ago it was only 6,290,000 yen a year. Since then, owing to the development of the home industry, especially the growth of the Formosan production, the importation has gradually decreased until last year it was only 19,600,000 yen, and the decrease still continues, the imports for the past six months amounting only to 5,090,000 yen. The supply of Formosan sugar is gradually increasing, the total amount reaching the sum of 9,440,000 yen last year, while it was only 5,260,000 yen in 1905.

THE STRAITS BUDGET.

AN ESTIMATED DEFICIT OF 7½ LAKHS.

The Estimates of the Government of the Straits Settlements for 1910 show a deficit of \$766,065.

The estimated deficiency in regard to liquor and opium receipts compared with 1909, the Colonial Secretary said, amounted to the huge sum of \$1,203,522, from which had to be deducted \$219,222 arrears of rent and interest. It meant that their receipts from this source in 1910 were reduced by \$1,084,300, to which had to be added \$209,807, the expenditure on the Government monopoly, or a total of \$1,294,493. They believed these were in no way over-estimated.

The Colonial Secretary said Government was not prepared to ask Council to impose an income tax. A Bill had been drafted to provide for an education rate to be levied on property. Government also considered there were certain articles of consumption which could be taxed without interfering with the trade of the port, and after the Estimates Government would consider the Select Committee's recommendation to provide another \$500,000 by such taxes. The remainder of the deficiency Government proposed to meet out of credit balances for the present, till 1910 had shown them what were the best measures to adopt.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance 1894]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

LORD KITCHENER.

SHANGHAI, October 10th.

Lord Kitchener visited the Ming tombs on Friday.

Yesterday a special luncheon was given in his honour by H. E. Chang Jen Chun, Viceroy of Nanking, when toasts to the respective Sovereigns of China and Great Britain were proposed.

Lord Kitchener leaves Nanking today for Hankow.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

AMERICA CONTEMPLATES OBJECTION.

LONDON, October 9th.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" says it appears that the State Department seriously contemplates objecting to the Chino-Japanese Agreement in reference to Manchurian affairs, which is regarded as violating both the "open door" policy and the Portsmouth Treaty.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" says there is little doubt that the recall of Mr. Crane, the newly-appointed Minister to Peking, arises out of the attitude of the Government in regard to the Chino-Japanese Agreement, objection being raised to Articles 3 and 4 regarding mines.

CHINESE PORK.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SATISFIED.

LONDON, October 9th.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, replying to Mr. A. Fell, Conservative Member for Yarmouth, said the Government were quite satisfied with the recently-imported Chinese pork, and declined to prohibit further importations.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

LONDON, October 9th.

The German Chancellor will shortly visit both King Emmanuel and the Pope.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE BUDGET.

LONDON, October 9th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at the National Liberal Club, said he did not believe that the House of Lords would reject the Budget, and declared that the Government would accept no amendment or compromise.

CANADA AND WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, October 10th.

There is a strong movement in Canada in favour of building warships there.

It is stated that the firm of Messrs. Harland and Wolfe intend to establish shipyards in Canada.

THE TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The annual report of the Insular Collector of Customs shows that the increase of customs collections for 1909 over 1908 amounted to \$220,000. The increase occurred during the last six months of the fiscal year, as during the first six months there was a decrease of \$20,000 compared to the receipts for the same period of the previous year. The increase was mainly in exports, on which the duty amounted to \$273,000 more than that collected in 1908.

All figures are in United States currency. The value of imported foreign merchandise amounted to \$27,794,482, exports to \$31,044,451. The decrease of the former from last year amounted to \$5,124,263, the latter to \$1,735,358. The total foreign trade amounted to \$51,833,940. The returns for the previous fiscal year were \$4,939,924 more.

The bill pending the enactment of the new Philippine tariff, the loss of opium revenues, and the bonding of great quantities of merchandise are held accountable for this temporary falling off of trade.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

H.A.L. V. KOWLOON.

A good number of spectators watched the first league match in Kowloon, and, as was expected, the points went to the soldiers, who certainly deserved them.

The teams lined up as follows: Kowloon—Foulkes; Van Ginkel and Allen; Stables, A. P. Storrie, and Blackburn; Mead and Wilkie; Brown; Morris, and Hedley; R.G.A.—Bazley; Orley and Waters; Walker, Weaver and Howell; Crump and Ansell; Waite, Nash and Bellis.

The visitors went off in fine style and secured a couple of goals through Ansell and Nash before the home men were able to get their bearings. Kowloon were decidedly uncomfortable, and suffered from lack of cohesion. However, as the game advanced their confidence returned, and they had less hesitation in tackling their hefty opponents. The soldiers were indeed playing brilliantly, and if a forward got away with the ball the whole front line swung into position, seconded by the halves, rendering their attacks very dangerous. Their defence, though not greatly tried, proved very effective when occasion demanded. A third goal was added through Waite, and only the ubiquity of Foulkes saved Kowloon from having a bigger record against them. Van Ginkel shared honours with the goalkeeper, as he stopped many dangerous shots and frustrated many likely runs. Kowloon's halves did not feed their forwards as well as they might have done, though Storrie did exceedingly well after he found his feet. Half-time: R.G.A., 3 goals; Kowloon, 0.

In the second half Kowloon improved materially. The players realised each others' position, and, placing well, their combination resulted in their becoming aggressive fairly often. The soldiers, however, kept up their dashing play, and after Foulkes had beaten off several attacks his charge fell, again to Waite. Not a minute elapsed before Kowloon, getting well away from the centre kick, were in front of Bazley, who was beaten by Brown, who scored Kowloon's only goal amid great enthusiasm. Encouraged by this success, the home men claimed a greater share of the game, and kept the ball travelling, and time was called just as they were threatening the soldiers' goal. Result: R.G.A., 4 goals; Kowloon, 1.

The opening match of the season with these clubs took place on the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon at 4.30 p.m. The teams were: R.G.A.—C. C. Hickling; J. McCubbin; H.K.F.C.—C. C. Hickling; J. McCubbin; and F. G. Carroll; H. W. Lester; A. Gregory and H. Kilby; A. Aitchison and A. E. G. May; W. Weston; W. Whitmarsh and H. Herdlett; R.E.—J. Cardmore; Coxon and Lamb; Jackson, McCrory and Culley; Parslow and Morrish; Meany; Taylor and Ormond.

When the teams lined up it was noticed that four changes had taken place in the advertised team for the Club. The Sappers kicked off in the presence of a very poor attendance of spectators, due no doubt to the inclement weather. The Club players at the commencement were very ragged in their play, and the Sappers had no difficulty in keeping them to their own half of the field. Meany, tricky as ever, gave Gregory the slip and passed to Morrish, who gave Hickling all he wanted to keep his fingers warm. From the kick-off Gregory got the ball and gave Weston a fine chance to get away; Weston sent the ball out to Aitchison who with a splendid individual effort carried the ball up to the Sappers' goal, where Coxon had some difficulty in clearing. A surprise shot from Herdlett at a long range was caught by Beardmore, but the ball must have slipped through his hands, as to the surprise of everyone it was seen to roll into the net, putting the Club one up with their first goal of the season. Parslow and Morrish each had tries to beat Hickling, but he could do nothing wrong, and the Sappers were one goal down at half-time after having the lion's share of the game.

From the kick-off the visitors settled down to work in earnest, and Morrish gave Parslow chances to get away, which the ex B.O.C. did with average, some of his shots being quite as much as Hickling could hold. From a centre by Ormond, Hickling punched the ball against Carroll and Morrish rushing up carried the ball into the net. No further scoring taking place the match resulted in a drawn game of one goal each.

With the heavy rain of Saturday, which lasted to within an hour of the match, it was not expected that many spectators would turn up. Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions the ropes were fairly well lined, and a few Club enthusiasts, including ladies, sat in the stand, which is still without the roof.

The visitors were early prominent with their short passing game, but a want of understudy in among the forwards let them many a good chance at close quarters.

The home team did well to draw, with four of their regular players away, and but for their starting of the new player Aitchison, might easily have captured their first brace of points, after Coxon left the field.

Both goals were very lucky and were the result of the slippery ball. The best men for the Club were McCubbin, Aitchison, Carroll, and Gregory, with Weston as star. Mention must, however, be made of Hickling and May, who did all that was required of them, although a fondness for punching the ball is a great fault in the former.

The Sappers were best served by Morrish, Meany, McCrory and Coxon. The latter player was forced to leave the field, having put his knee out. Parslow, and ex B. O. C. player, is a young forward with a promising future before him as a footballer. Learmore was safe

between the sticks, and could not be blamed for the goal scored against his side. Lamb was slow but sure, and last, but not least, Ormond has lost nothing of his old dash.

The Club deserved to share the points, although the Sappers certainly played better football, and lasted better. With the early inclusion of Barlow and Hamilton in the Club team a good position on the league table is assured.

BUFFS V. NAVAL YARD.

These teams faced each other on the Military ground on Saturday with a strong wind blowing the length of the field from the Gap. The teams were:—Buffs:—Black; Bartlett and Baler; Tampest, Wren and Dars; Barker and Brewster; Taylor; Stiff and Williams.

Naval Yard:—Lethbridge; J. C. Joughin and Pascoe; Coombes, Haines and Pyle; Crowley and Adams; Rockford; Meares and Dalsiel.

Buffs kicked off facing the wind. From the commencement the soldiers had the game well in hand, and led at the interval by 4 goals to nil, all credited to Taylor.

With the wind behind them the Buffs shookened down in the second half, and had no difficulty in adding four more goals, making the total eight. The Yarders' forwards failed to score.

Special permission to play this match had to be obtained, as the ground should not have been played on till today.

It was not expected that the Yarders would be good enough for the league champions, but no one expected to see them fall away to such an extent as they did on Saturday.

The few alterations in the military team makes it, if anything, a stronger combination than that of last year, and they will have to be seriously reckoned with in the league struggle.

The Yarders' defence served them best, notably J. C. Joughin and Lethbridge. The habit of growling and finding fault with referees still mars the popularity of the Yarders, and someone in authority in the team ought to stop it; otherwise, of course, the Association may be forced to step in and interfere on behalf of the referees.

To say that the players in the Buffs' team were quite up to their past form is sufficient. A useful addition to the team was Wren at centre half, where he served the Buffs so well in the early part of last season. Stiff certainly belied his name on Saturday afternoon, as he was one of the most agile men on the field and kept the new outside right, Williams, going during the game.

The League table is as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Buffs	1	1	0	0	8	0	2
Naval Yard	1	1	0	0	4	1	2
Club	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
R.E.	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Kowloon	1	0	1	0	1	4	0
Naval Yard	1	0	1	0	8	0	0

CRICKET.

The match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Garrison, arranged for Saturday afternoon, was abandoned on account of the wet weather.

GYMKHANA POSTPONED.

Owing to the inclement weather on Saturday, and to the sudden state of the turf, the Gymkhana Club decided to postpone its fifth meeting until the 16th instant. As no "Express" had been issued announcing postponement of the meeting, many people visited the Racecourse on Saturday only to learn that the Gymkhana would not take place.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's marquee at the Tram Terminus, Kennedy Town, was well filled by an enthusiastic audience on Saturday and last night and the gigantic combination of entertainers and stunts-providers amply sustained its world-wide reputation. Several new items were introduced, and these, in addition to the regular numbers, evoked well-deserved applause. The whimsical Pimple and Roberto, the daring equestrian acts of Miss Jannie and Willie Harmston-Love, the artistic juggling performance of the Brothers Kavanagh, the musical eccentricities of the Emmannuels, and the Sidney Brothers in their trick cycling exhibition were the outstanding performances of the troupe of artistes.

Last evening an entire change in the programme was effected, and a large audience was liberal in its appreciation of the marvellous feat of a pony running on a revolving table, and the educated performances of Mr. A.H. Ryan's Shetland ponies. Miss Jessie Bower greatly pleased with her singing and dancing, while the new and novel equestrian tableau of the Electric Trio, composed of Misses Nellie, Jennie, and Willie-Harmston-Love, who posed on horseback was loudly applauded. The Sidney Brothers, introduced trick cycling novelties, and the "tramp cyclist" created considerable amusement both by his collars and the droll "Very warm to-night." The Brothers Kavanagh aroused admiration by their clever tricks with clubs, tennis racket, ball, and hoops. Mr. John Regout in a daring figure not affords a thrilling spectacle, and with looping the loop by Mr. Schmitz, and the gymnastics of Pimple and Roberto, Harmston's Circus equals any previous performance of its kind that has been seen in the Colony.

BANGKOK'S POPULATION.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Bangkok Town:—Males, 379,118; Females, 249,557. Total, 628,675.
Provinces in Monthon Bangkok: Males, 108,863; Females 129,913. Total, 238,776.
The whole Bangkok Monthon: Males, 487,981; Females, 379,070. Total 867,051.
Of the total population Siamese number 639,920; Chinese, 197,918; Indians and Malays, 20,764; Europeans, 1,064; Other Nationalities, 7,245.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Now that the summer of our discontent is over, we are beginning to feel the joy of life. The blood has a tingle as it courses through our veins these mornings, and we wake up feeling the benefit of a cool and refreshing sleep. Summer has its pleasures, no doubt, but for sheer pleasure of living give me winter with its crisp days and its atmosphere as exhilarating as good wine.

The event of the week was, of course, the Budget speech, when His Excellency the Governor eclipsed his previous best performance by a column or two. Nine columns of solid oratory! It is enough to make any man cease his subscription.

It is curious to note that although most of the newspapers agreed that the speech was very lengthy one journal is of the opinion that it was not quite long enough, or rather that he didn't say the things that he ought to have said. It's too bad to charge the Governor with sins of omission as well.

Whether it was the merry composer that was responsible or not, I can't say, but I noticed one newspaper referred to the military contribution as the mail contract, and another euphemistically brought the goal under the category of charitable institutions.

Most people have ideas about the subsidiary coinage question, and of course it helps us to understand the true inwardness of the saying that in the multitude of councillors there is confusion of thought. The attitude of the Governor standing by to see which of the protagonists in the coinage campaign would emerge victorious is a safe one, but in the circumstances he cannot be blamed. Until those who complain know what they want or agree to what is desirable it is hopeless for the Government to attempt to interfere. They can only sit tight and await developments.

While the community is reflecting on the Subsidiary Coinage Question, let us take a long view and reflect on the difficulties to be encountered on the jointly administered Kowloon-Canton railway. Will this railway department of the Government refuse Canton currency when tendered for tickets at this end, just as they do when it is tendered for stamps at the Post Office? Or will the Chinese authorities agree to put up the fare to cover Hongkong's loss on exchange? Eh? An interesting question to be sure.

While the Retrenchment Committee were so busy recommending economies in every department which did not concern themselves, it struck me that the scope of their reference might have been extended. I noticed that His Excellency approved of the proposition to rebuild two of the government pavilions on the Peak used by the higher officials. Why these officials should have such a concession I have never been able to understand. If they should fall sick they are ordered off to Japan and if they struggle through their four or five years' service they enjoy a long furlough at home drawing sufficient of their salary to make their holiday the success that a liberal allowance ensures.

The villas for the lower class of civil servants represent money well spent, but why the Government establishments on the Peak should not be made lucrative in the winter is what I have failed to understand. It seems to me that instead of allowing one or other of the higher placed officials, who are well able to pay for house rent, to live in one or other of those pavilions through the winter rent free, the Government should charge a rent for them, as they are entitled to do, and obtain a fair proportion of the interest expended on the capital. For instance, the four places I have mentioned could be let for at least \$50 a month each, plus the usual charge for the use of the furniture. There you have \$200 a month, or \$1,200 in six months. This may not have come within the purview of the Retrenchment Committee, but as they are charged with effecting economies wherever possible they might give the subject their attention.

There are certain features in the draft estimates which give us a fair view of what the original estimate of the Law Courts has become \$796,200 in the revised estimate, while the original estimate of \$500,000 for the construction of the Post Office has been practically doubled, being now \$930,000. We have had an explanation of the remarkable increase of the cost of the railway over the original estimate. Why should there not be some explanation of these big differences?

We are often told that the road to a certain place is paved with good intentions, but what brings the subject to my mind at present is the request of some people in Manila to the Municipal Board to repair certain roads, and they promise that the good folks will requite their kindness by saying three Santa Marias a day for one month for their benefactors. I am afraid the Board will want something more substantial than prayers, before undertaking such a work.

A small competition was one of the attractions provided at the Y.M.C.A. social on Saturday night. Competitors had to guess the contents of thirteen bottles by merely holding them to their noses, and I believe all sorts of violent odors assailed the olfactory nerves of those who essayed to win the prize. It has occurred to me that such a test would not be a bad one to apply to Sanitary inspectors, and I commend the idea to the Department.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

8th October.
TROUBLE IN KA YING CHOW.
There has for some months past been a great deal of quarrelling and agitation among those interested in education in Ka Ying Chow. Numerous petitions have been sent to the Viceroy regarding this matter and he has lately held a complete investigation. As a result it has been proved that the whole trouble is due to the incompetence of the district magistrate, who has utterly failed to carry out his duties in a becoming manner. The Viceroy has now discharged this official and a more able man has been appointed to the post.

UNFAMILIAR CONDUCT.
In the Nam Hoi District there is a village called Shum Shui, and among its inhabitants is a young fellow called Hu Chung, who has made himself notorious by his reckless gambling. Being very unlucky he from time to time demanded money by threats from his father. The latter put up with this state of affairs for some time, but the son's conduct getting worse he charged him with unfamilial conduct before the Nam Hoi Magistrate. He managed to escape, however, and returned to the village. That very evening he made a fresh demand for money, and on being refused, attacked his father with a long knife. The youth's former teacher happened to be present and he endeavored to protect the father, but was himself severely stabbed. The youth was at length overpowered and handed over to the authorities, and he now awaits trial.

SUBSTITUTION IN FATSAN.
The inhabitants of Fatsan are in a great state of anxiety as to their fate. Someone has been issuing circulars and scolding them broadcast over the town warning the people that the place is about to be stricken with a pestilence and that the major portion of the inhabitants will die. These, of course, implicitly believed by the inhabitants, and there is a great deal of unrest in the town in consequence, but with the suspicion that characterizes them, the officials are making no efforts to discover the distributor of the circulars or to calm the minds of the people.

ASSISTING THE POLICE.
A mason whose place of business is in Young Chung Street stored a large number of bricks in front of his premises in a way likely to cause danger to the public. A constable called his attention to the state of affairs and ordered him to remove the bricks without delay. He not only disobeyed this order but assaulted the policeman, who thereupon arrested him and took him to the nearest police station. The Kalfong people of this spot are a turbulent set and they immediately made a great disturbance. They left their work and closed the gates of the street, threatening vengeance on the police. The latter, however, were more than a match for them and compelled them to open the gates. A few of the better-minded among the inhabitants of the street assisted the police, and before long order was restored.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED BEACON ON BUNANSIAH ROCK.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Hongkong, Oct. 9th, 1909.
SIR,—In His Excellency the Governor's Finance speech he is reported as having used these words: "The Miscellaneous Works vote is \$35,000. This is for the various urgent minor works for which necessity is shown during the year. They will, I hope, include the beacons on Bunansiah and Douglas Rocks, etc., etc."

I earnestly hope the Government will not be so ill-advised as to go to the expense of a beacon on the Bunansiah Rock.

Sooner or later a light will have to be erected on Mah-Wan Island, at the Hongkong entrance of Kap-Sui Moon, and the money used in erecting this utterly useless beacon could be more profitably employed in commencing this light.

Had a light been there previously, the *Powai* would probably still have been afloat, and the terrible loss of life at that disastrous wreck averted.

What a great pity it is that H.M.S. *Flora* did not go ashore on Mah-Wan, instead of the rocks in the Kowloon Bay.

We should in all probability have had the at present useless light on Signal Hill, in a position of some service to the vast mercantile interests of the Government, viz., at the much-used entrance of the Canton River—Yours truly,

WHARF RAT.

"EMPRESS" WIRELESS NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Mr. D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent of the C. P. E. Co., writes:—It may be of interest to your readers to learn that we have received a further wireless message from the *Empress of India*, (repeated from Yokohama) dated 7.30 p.m., 8th October, at a range of 1,200 miles, reporting continuance of the fine weather previously experienced. The Captain further reports all well on board. The great success of the Marconi wireless apparatus installed in the "Empress" is to be particularly noted, the ship being still in communication with the Japanese coast at a distance of 1,200 miles.

ACCIDENT TO THE "DAIJIN MARU."

After three days at sea s.s. *Daijin Maru* put back to Amoy with a broken propeller on the 6th. After docking in Amoy to change the propeller she is expected to sail for Tamsui on the 10th or 12th.

THE BUTLER-WRIGHT CASE.

THE APPLICATION AT SHANGHAI FOR CHANGE OF VENUE.

The following report of the application by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, Counsel for Mr. Butler Wright, before Sir de Bunsanmas in H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, to change the venue of the trial of the defendant from Canton to Shanghai, is taken from the *North-China Daily News* of Tuesday, October 5th.

Mr. Douglas said that he had just arrived from Canton and he had brought with him the following affidavit made by the accused, in support of the application:—

"I, William Butler Wright, of Shanghai, Canton, in the Empire of China, make oath and say as follows:—

1—I have been committed for trial upon four several charges of larceny of sums of \$21,526, \$13,000, \$550 and \$4,000, money of and belonging to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

2—Upon learning the case for the prosecution it appeared that the Managing Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, the representative of the Emperor of China in this matter, in no way consented to the institution of this prosecution, but that the same was instituted upon the personal initiative of one Frank Grove, Chief Engineer and a fellow employee with me of the railway.

3—I have been arrested on these charges without notice and without being given any opportunity to offer any explanation of matters in account, and I believe that in the institution of this prosecution as well as in its conduct, a certain amount of animosity and personal feeling towards me has played no inconsiderable part. This personal feeling against me extends throughout the whole of the Shanghai where I have many enemies and absolutely no friends. In proof of this I may state that though I have resided there for 24 months, have been a member of all the Clubs, taken a prominent part in the life of the place and done kindnesses to many, I have found on my arrest no persons to come forward and give the necessary security to enable me to be released from custody.

4—The matter of my arrest and charge has been fully discussed in all the Clubs and bars of the place and although the public, which is very small and limited to about one hundred persons, have not yet been told my side of the story, they all seem to be fully convinced that I am guilty.

5—In consequence of the above fact and in view of all circumstances of the case I conscientiously believe that it will not be possible for me to obtain fair and impartial trial before a jury of my fellow-countrymen in Canton.

Mr. Douglas added that it was well-known to some of the railway people that Mr. Wright was leaving as early as August 31, and it was well-known to the Chief Engineer two days before Mr. Wright left that he was leaving by the *Maru* and that his passage was booked.

That, commented Mr. Douglas, was one of the many rumours which were prevalent at the time.

His Lordship—I shall have to have something stronger than that. That is a telegram to Shanghai and it cannot prejudice a trial in Canton.

Mr. Douglas—The local (Hongkong) papers have headed their articles about this case "The Railway Sensation," and such like. The chief basis of my application is the peculiar circumstances prevailing in Canton. There is a very small jury list indeed, and of the eight witnesses called, seven are residents in Canton. That reduces the list, and in addition everyone in the railway office world in Shanghai and in the International Bank, and possibly the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

His Lordship said that the Consul at Canton, in a dispatch to the Court, considered that about fifteen gentlemen would be available to serve on the jury who could be considered independent and able to form a proper judgment on the case.

Mr. Douglas pointed out that each party had three peremptory challenges.

His Lordship replied that if a jury could not be found the Court would, if necessary, sit with Assessors.

Mr. Douglas then dealt with the question of convenience.

His Lordship said that inconvenience to the Court or Crown would not stand in the way if a miscarriage of justice was in any way probable. He was acquainted with the conditions prevailing in Canton, and there might be some difficulty in obtaining a proper trial of the Consul's statement that fifteen persons were available who would give their opinion, give the accused an absolute fair hearing, and decide on the merits of the case alone. With regard to the appearance of the witnesses the Consul seemed to think that the witness Wei Han could not attend here, and as regarded the railway he said the trial would cause great embarrassment to the administration and that they would lose the services of the Chief Engineer and Acting Chief Accountant at a time when the audit was going on.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, said that his chief objection to the case being tried in Shanghai was that it might be necessary to refer a great deal to the books of the railway, and in that case they would require to have all the books and other necessary material brought up here. He preferred to put the accounts before the jury in a way in which he would understand and they would understand, and the Crown might not be justified in paying the claims of all the witnesses who would have to come up here for trial. He thought that it was necessary that they should have Wei Han's evidence, and he could not see why he should be allowed to go away. Mr. Wilkinson added that it was a question whether the Crown was justified in having all this expense by bringing witnesses to Shanghai and transporting books, unless the private prosecutors were willing to pay something.

His Lordship—Is that a question I ought to consider?

Mr. Wilkinson referred to the practice in six cases.

His Lordship—Would it be in a criminal case?

Mr. Wilkinson—I think the Court should consider it. With regard to Wei Han I think His Government should not allow him to go away in the circumstances. As regards myself, my only serious objection to the case being tried here is that I should like all the material

for the question of account here at my hand, and the difficulty of obtaining a jury the whole of the case which has gone before. It is entirely for your Lordship to say whether the trial will be easier here or there.

His Lordship—Will you put it as high as this, Mr. Crown Advocate, you think it is your duty to oppose the case being tried here? I quite appreciate your reason that you would like everything in your hands before going into Court, and you might not have it here. Is your feeling so strong as to oppose the trial here?

Mr. Wilkinson—It is my duty to place it before the Court for consideration.

His Lordship—Just so, but do you put it so strong as to press it?

Mr. Wilkinson—For that reason I would press it upon the Court.

His Lordship—Suppose these should be no delay. It seems to me if this were not pressed on, you would be able to get your papers and instructions for trial here. I have always felt, from the beginning of this case, that any hurry or haste would be most unfortunate and prejudicial to the proper administration of justice which is, of course, a proper determination of the question before us—the innocence or guilt of the prisoner—and therefore I think it is most unfortunate that the principal Chinese witness in such a case as this should not be able to attend, and I think that that is the Chinese authorities should know that that is my view, as it is your view Mr. Wilkinson, and I think also the view of Mr. Douglas as representing the prisoner, is it not?

Mr. Douglas—Yes, my lord.

His Lordship—I think the Chinese authorities should know that that is the view of all of us who are concerned in the administration of justice here, and that if, in the face of that, his statement cannot be secured, at all events, the administration of justice is so far as the administration of British justice is concerned that is committed to our hands, that any failure of justice which might occur owing to the absence of this witness we cannot hold ourselves responsible for it. That is my view and I shall take the first opportunity of calling the Chinese authorities' notice to that by communicating with His Majesty's Minister in Peking. Feeling as I do, I would ask you, Mr. Douglas, if I grant this change of venue, whether you press for the case to be heard at once?

Mr. Douglas—I want to point out that I must be prepared for that man to give evidence now and that he would not be available for the trial. I have in a measure to be prepared for his absence. I think it is desirable that we should not have to rely on the evidence taken in the lower Court, but he should be present at the trial.

His Lordship—I feel that strongly myself. I think if I grant this I must of necessity allow time to the Crown Advocate to get further instructions.

Mr. Douglas—My client feels so strongly about the change of venue as to stay in custody an extra two weeks to enable it to be done.

His Lordship—I will not decide the question at once, but I will telegraph to His Majesty's Minister at once, and I shall wait a further report from Canton, which I hope to get in answer to a telegram which I sent this morning. I have said since that telegram was sent, at all events, on the chance of having some information I will adjourn this point until Wednesday morning. I have consulted with the Assistant Judge, and my learned brother will be able to go down on Friday, if necessary, so that the case would be heard at as early a date after his arrival as will be convenient to the parties.

In reply to a remark by Counsel his Lordship said that he had looked up the sailing list, and he did not think they would come to Hongkong before Friday. If they counted up the days they would see that the trial might begin on the fourth or fifth of this month at Canton. The question of the change of venue could, however, come up on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD IN CANADA.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT).

TORONTO, September 5.

The speeches of Lord Charles Beresford have not been exactly what was expected by at least a section of the Canadian public. On his way up from Quebec he refused to submit to newspaper interviews, but the impression was created, not at all unjustly, by any utterance he made, that when he spoke at Toronto he would deal in blue and red ink and in the fashion with British naval policy and the general question of Imperial defence. As a matter of fact, however, he has been singularly reticent and discreet. If he has disappointed a few hot-heads, he has greatly commended himself to sober-minded Canadians of all classes. He has borne himself with the dignity and discretion of a responsible Imperial councillor, and has said nothing to excite the partisan politician. There is no doubt that Canadians generally would resent any suggestion of British dictation. Nothing would be more welcome to the opponents of the Canadian Government's naval policy. These perhaps are not numerous, but they would speedily become more numerous, or at least more noisy, if the British Press or British statesmen assumed an attitude of dictation. We could have no better illustration of this than the rebellious comment of some months ago on a leading article in *The Times*, which was unintentionally interpreted as a declaration of war against the Admiralty. The Lord Charles Beresford has clearly apprehended, and the whole of his addresses in Canada has been to unify and intensify the public feeling for Canadian participation in naval defence, and to deepen Canadian loyalty to the Empire.

IMPERIAL FEELING IN CANADA.

Lord Charles has not failed to notice a fact which impresses all observant visitors from the Mother Country, that is, the curious depth and fervour of Imperial patriotism in this country. It is now possible to talk patriotism in Canada without the suspicion that there is behind it some design to serve a party interest or to exploit the Treasury. Not so many years ago there was some danger that the flag would become a party emblem. There was danger that circumstances and the character of party warfare would create two factions, one trading in British loyalty and the other denouncing flag-worship as the professional rhetoric of fanatics. All that has disappeared. To-day no one would listen if the Imperial patriotism of either party were assailed, and the practical and genuine loyalty of all elements of the population has clearly apprehended, and the whole of his addresses in Canada has been to unify and intensify the public feeling for Canadian participation in naval defence, and to deepen Canadian loyalty to the Empire.

IMPERIAL FEELING IN CANADA.

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THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS

OF CONSTRUCTION

IN ALL

PIANOS

WE IMPORT

STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY

SUPERIOR VALUE

BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR

THIS CLIMATE.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

[36]

policy. As British interference would be unwelcome here we conceive that Canadian interference would be unwelcome at home, and while naturally and undoubtedly the great mass of Canadians desire a preference in British markets, we recognize that a concession granted by either country in a spirit of sacrifice could only breed evil results in the end.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S SPEECHES.

Whatever may be Lord Charles Beresford's characteristics as a British politician, it must be admitted that he has spoken here with a fine understanding of Canadian feeling and a correct apprehension of our attitude towards the Mother Country. His more important addresses were spoken at the official opening of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, at the Canadian Club, at the Toronto Club, and at the National Club. On each occasion he spoke to distinguished and deep interested audiences, and he said not a word that has roused hostile comment. He gave his emphatic approval to the Imperial Defence Conference, and argued that in advance of full knowledge of its conclusions criticism would be untimely and improper. He was equally outspoken in his support of the policy of national navies, admitting that colonial support of the Empire must be free and voluntary, and that the policy of each of the free nations must be under the control of its own Government. He told us over and over again that the supreme interest of the Empire was peace, that there was no insurance for peace equal to a strong navy, and that command of the trade routes was absolutely vital to the strength, if not to the very existence, of the Empire. He advocated a navy based on "broad national and Imperial lines," as he said again, "an Imperial defence force, one navy, one army, one Treasury."

He said in his address to the Canadian Club—"The Imperial question is uppermost in our minds, and the question of how we shall keep together. There is nothing aggressive in this; nothing in the way of a threat. It is merely a question in which we want to keep all we have and improve it, and get closer together with the parts of the Empire." Speaking of the National Club, he said "Let us make the component nations have their own flag, but let the old Union Jack represent the Empire one and indivisible."

SOME MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Admiral Beresford was the subject of some unfortunate misrepresentation before he had spoken a word in Canada. Refusing to be interviewed, he was credited with opinions which he did not utter. It was said that he had come to Canada to start a campaign for the Navy. This is entirely untrue. He held that it would be quite wrong for him to take any such course unless he had been asked to do so by the Dominion Government and also by the British Government. It was said that he had admitted and deplored the weakness of the British Navy. He made no such statement, although in conversation he emphasized the fact that the position of the British Navy is now and must remain unequalled. It was said that he had described Germany as "the greatest naval power in the world." As a matter of fact the Admiral made no reference to any foreign country. He points out that if he had done so he would have been guilty of intemperate speech and of disregard for the feelings of a friendly nation. It was proper enough to be interested in the military and naval programmes of other countries, but they were not to be made the subject of irritating and offensive criticism. Finally, without foundation was the report that he was carrying on a campaign against the Asquith Government. Lord Charles Beresford has made no hostile reference either to Germany or to the Home Government, and indeed throughout has spoken with tact, moderation, and dignity. It is certain that one result of his visit has been greatly to intensify Canadian interest in naval defence, as it affords another very striking illustration of the enormous advantage that would accrue to the Empire from more frequent visits of representative British statesmen to the overseas Dominions.

LADY SASSOON'S ESTATE.

Aline Caroline, Lady Sassoon, wife of Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., and daughter of Baron Gustave de Rothschild, left estate valued at £240,972 gross, of which £218,972 is net personality. Probate of her will, with two codicils, has been granted in London to her husband, Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., and Baron Leon Lambert, of Basle.

Lady Sassoon left valuable jewelry to her children and other relatives. Funds of the marriage settlement dated October 17, 1887, and subject to a deed of partial resettlement dated September 21, 1892, of which Lady Sassoon had power of appointment, are subject to her husband's life interest, to be divided among her children in equal shares. To each of her children on attaining their majority an annuity is left during the life of her husband of £2,400. The residue of her estate she left to her husband for life, with the remainder to her children in equal shares.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Presses Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E. R.

HARBOR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On Tuesday, the 12th October.—From Lower Belcher in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,250 yards, commencing at 9 a.m., and finishing at 1 p.m.

On Thursday, the 14th October.—From Saiwan and Gough in a North-Easterly and a South-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,250 yards, commencing at 10 a.m., and finishing at 2 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieut., R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909. [1300]

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House TO-DAY (MONDAY), October 11th, at 6.15 p.m.

By Order of the Committee. [1298]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd October, 1909, at 12.15 p.m., at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chester Road, a notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. [1287]

HONGKONG GUN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING is postponed until SATURDAY, the 23rd October, 1909.

G. C. MOXON, Hon. Secretary. [1285]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. R. M. DYER, having been appointed CHIEF MANAGER of the Company, takes up the duties of the position from this date.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. J. GRESSON, Chairman. [1277]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Undersigned for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is 85, and the Annual Subscription \$2.00. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for Membership.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary. [1174]

J. R. LEE & CO.,

P. O. Box 384, Hongkong.

THE CHEAPEST STAMP Dealers in the East. Selections on approval. Collections bought. [1295]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited. WM. SCHMIDT & Co. [623]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm. With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. STEINER & Co. [47]

DAVID CORRAR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY. NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX. RELIANCE CROWN. TARPULING. ANHOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents. [1674]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 64, Bonmah Street, West, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of October, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of the resolution will be proposed:

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Resolutions.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:

(a) In Article 65 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty".

(b) In Article 86 the word "Three" shall be substituted for the word "Ten".

NG LI HING, General Manager. [1205]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 19th October, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 19th October, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Acting Secretary. [1262]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd inst., 1909, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. [1286]

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1908 £19,121,310.

I. Authorised Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital 3,275,000
Paid-up Capital 1,212,500 0 0

II. Fire Fund £3,204,753 7 10

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. [908]

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM on Upper Level, Verandah and Bathroom, is offered with Board to a permanent Resident.

Address—“GOOD VIEW” Care of “Daily Press” Office. [50]

FOR SALE.

DERRINGTON, PEAK ROAD No. 8.

For Particulars apply to C. SCHROTER, King's Buildings, H.M.S. [1140]

GRACA & CO.

No. 27 Des Voeux Road, POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

Just Received, a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS WITH MOVABLE LEAF.

Duplicate Pocket Books, Magnifying Glasses, Watermark Detectors, Nickel Tweezers, “Peerless” Stamp Hinges, &c., &c. Inspection Invited. [1229]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. [629]

JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS

& SHOES.

A. TACK & CO.

PHOTO-SUPPLIES.

25, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL. [37]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [818]

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AUCTION

E. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 11th day of October, 1909, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Shaikwan Island Lot No. 414, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Feet.	Area in Acres.	Upset Price.
414	Shaikwan Island, New Territories.	100 feet by 100 feet.	10,000	0.23	4,500

ASAHI BEER SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA [1128]

TO LET.

NO. 1A, WINDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Weissmann Ltd., for Tiffin Rooms.

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & Co., Opposite General Post Office. [871]

TO LET.

NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Eight-Roomed House and Tennis Court.

Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 9, Peddar's Hill. [1073]

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, NORRIS HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, Peddar's Hill.

Apply to—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [807]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1035]

TO LET.

NO. 2, PEDDER STREET, premises now occupied by the CITY OF PARTS, about 1,720 Square Feet Floor Area.

Apply to—JOHN LEHM, 64, Queen's Road Central. [1239]

TO LET.

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchoi Road.

Apply to—REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [911]

TO LET.

2 ROOMS, on 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions, from 1st October next.

Apply to—JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Alexander Buildings. [1171]

TO LET.

IN Canton, from the 1st November, two SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, each containing Eight Rooms with Back Yard and Servants' Quarters, on Blenheim Lot 55, now in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [1274]

TO LET.

NO. 158, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1232]

TO LET.

FOREIGN HOUSES, Nos 9 and 9A, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, facing Race Course.

Apply to—GOH GUAN HIN, 64, Bonmah Street West. [1237]

TO LET.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [818]

TO LET.

NO. 25, NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER. ALSO FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 4,000 SQUARE FEET. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. [96]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—CHATER & MOY, Victoria Buildings. [264]

TO LET.

NO. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaikwan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

THE EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very large Garden.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Offices.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

TO LET

A Suite of 3 ROOMS on Third Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of two Bath Rooms, suitable for Office or Living Rooms. From 1st November next.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS. Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yammat. Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. [1258]

TO LET.

DUNHAVEN, 33, ROBINSON ROAD, 52, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—HO U MING, 81, Queen's Road Central. [1177]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYDON TERRACE, OFFICES To Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, 1st Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [97]

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, OFFICES and GODOWN.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31, Wyndham Street.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [1054]

TO LET.

NO. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaikwan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

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BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Offices.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—JOS. CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings. [100]

TO LET.

NO. 26, WINDHAM STREET, containing 6 ROOMS.

Apply to—E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. [1036]

TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW" Furnished, Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road. [399]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [98]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tsang Lap-Ting's Godowns East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot. [797]

TO LET.

NO. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Outhouse, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central. [936]

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN."

Captain Linklater, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909. [1293]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ-REGENT LUITPOLD."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Precious Metals, and Yachts, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo.

Ex. S.S. "ALBERTO TREVIS" from Venice.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909. [5]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Claims will be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

48 Quarts \$14.00

24 Quarts 7.00

48 Pints 11.50

100 Splits 15.50

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Sole Agents,

No. 2, Connaught Road, Central.

[958-3]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S

OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF CHARDON AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1851.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

1033

CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD

WITH GRIMALT & CO'S SARSAPARILLA

The original and superior, recommended for the last 40 years for lymphatic diseases, eruptions, blotches, and all disorders of the skin.

GRIMALT & CO., 11, Victoria Street, PARIS.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I. A.C., and Engineering Code Use NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length 722 feet

Length on Blocks 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top 963 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom 883 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 342 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length 523 feet

Length on Blocks 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 62 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length 371 feet

Length on Blocks 350 "

Width of Entrance on Top 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A NEW WOOD—HIGH FEVER IN PLANTS—A BRAKE TO HOLD—SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT A PROFIT—THE DRYING, EARTH—IRON IN CONCRETE FREE FROM RUST—SAFE STORAGE OF LIME—MOONLIGHT-LOVING WORMS—BOG WATER TOXINS.

The peat wood patented by Helbing in Germany is claimed to be a great improvement over previous mixtures of peat and gypsum. The wet peat is washed, and is then mixed with water-slaked lime and an albuminous compound, and sometimes with a playe earth containing sulphur, and the mixture is forced into moulds under a pressure of about 50 pounds per square inch. After short compression, the material is taken out and dried in the open air. These artificial boards are claimed to be as hard and strong as the best natural wood, they are not hygroscopic, are fungus-proof, and are slow-burning. They can be worked, polished and painted like natural wood. The peat wood is recommended as adapted for a great variety of purposes, such as flooring, doors, fireproof stairs, ceilings, cabinet work, side-walks, roof coverings, street and factory pavements, decorations, furniture, ship-building, street cars, and railroad ties.

Heat sufficient to destroy life, generated by the normal function of respiration, has been the surprising discovery of Prof. Hans Molisch, of Prague. Freshly cut leaves were insulated in wood, wool and cloth, with a thermometer protruding, and in 9 hours they had become heated from 22 degrees to 44 degrees C., and within 15 hours to 51.5 degrees C. (125 degrees F.). In the next 37 hours the temperature fell to 34 degrees C., then rose to 47 degrees C., then finally, a test at 43 degrees C. showed the leaves to be still alive. The first rise in temperature could be explained only as a result of respiration of the leaves, and the second rise was due to the rapid development of bacteria, which were few until after the first maximum had been passed. By enclosing one end of a tube of ether in a mass of insulated leaves, the effects of a vegetable furnace were shown. The liquid boils at 34.5 degrees C., and in this "furnace" it was very soon boiling vigorously.

An electro-magnetic brake of new type, now made in Germany for mountain and other railways, grips the rails instead of acting on the wheels.

The utilizing of the solid matter of sewage by the method of Dr. Grossman is being tested in the north of England, and is claimed to have proven hygienic, effective and economical, the products more than paying the expense. The coarsest suspended matter, being removed, the sewage is stored a few weeks in settling tanks. The clear liquid is then run off, and more water is removed by pressure from the sludge, which is then mixed with chemicals and distilled with superheated steam. The grease in the steam passing over from the retort is collected on the surface of cool water. This grease, derived from the large amount of soap that finds its way into the sewers, forms about five per cent. of the residuum, and is sold at about 85 pence per ton. The black odourless powder, rich in nitrogen, that remains in the retort amounts to 700 to 900 pounds for each ton of pressed sludge. This is in demand as a fertilizer, and is sold readily at about \$1.50 per ton. A flow of 3,000,000 gallons of raw sewage per day yields about 21 tons pressed sludge, which is valued at an average net profit of 58 cents per ton.

That much of Europe will become an arid desert in a few centuries, unless steps are taken to prevent it, was the prophecy made a year or two ago by a distinguished French scientific man. It is well known in a vague way that some parts of the earth are drier than formerly, but observations are lacking to show whether this has been a result of merely local conditions or is a locally advanced stage of a process going on over a wide area. Herr Walter, a German, has been lately trying to get a more accurate idea of the desiccation from the records of bodies of water. He finds that hundreds of European lakes have entirely disappeared, and in the canton of Zurich alone the 149 lakes of 1660 have become reduced to 76, while about half of these have been diminished in size. German and Russian lakes also, as well as those of Western Asia, give evidences of a drying up of the land.

Renewed assurance of the durability of reinforced concrete is given by Rohland, a German engineer, who has found that acid carbonates and sulphates in the cement, partly formed in the setting, dissolve the iron oxide from the iron bars, etc., leaving the metal bright. The hardened cement protects against any further rusting.

A novel plan is being tried for preventing the rapid deterioration of lime and the injury to workmen by the dust in factories and other places where large quantities are stored or kept. Even under fair shelter lime becomes air-slaked, and the new remedy consists in more securely protecting it in silos, similar to those used for wheat, which are hermetically sealed and are filled from buckets opening at the bottom. There is neither dust nor exposure to the air. In a German establishment, a storeroom 140 feet long and 80 wide has been supplied with thirty silos having a total capacity of 7,500 tons. The buckets hold 8 tons each, and they are taken to the storeroom in special covered trucks having a capacity of about 30 tons each.

The palolo is a remarkable marine worm that exists in vast numbers in the Polynesian seas, where it is highly prized as food by the natives, and once each year it visits the Samoa, Fijian and Gilbert archipelagos to spawn. A singular fact is that it always appears at the last quarter of the moon in October. A Japanese marine worm, Meres jr onica, is said also to regulate its breeding season by the moon, and at the new

or full moon of the middle or last of December it suddenly appears in immense swarms in the Kagoshima Gulf and adjacent rivers, covering the water to a depth of five or six feet. In two hours it disappears. The worm if used as bait, and is so abundant that it is also collected for manure.

Swamp lands have often proved unfavorable for agriculture, even when well drained and fertilized. From the investigations into the subject in the extensive swamps of the United States, A. Dachsowski concludes that the loss of fertility is due, at least in part, to the presence in bog water of "substances" poisonous to plants. They seem to be produced by imperfect oxidation and decomposition of proteins and related bodies, and it is possible that in respiration bog plants may differ from others. After the land has been exposed to the air for a time, the fertility is restored by oxidation of the harmful products.

A STRANGE CURE

FRIGHT AND STARVATION CURES DYSENTERY.

A Korean student presented himself at Dr. Nagaya's hospital, Tokyo, last month for consultation. At his disease was diagnosed to be dysentery, the hospital immediately reported the case to the nearest police station, and a policeman arrived at the hospital without delay to remove the sufferer to the infectious diseases hospital. To the astonishment of the policeman and physician concerned, the Korean patient had disappeared from the hospital in the meantime. A close search was made, says the Japan Gazette, but in vain. Three days later a servant of the hospital noticed something moving under the floor of the hospital, and on approaching it found the Korean patient concealing himself. On being questioned, the Korean replied that he had taken refuge, as he was afraid of "arrest" by the police. He was again put under medical examination, when it was found that his disease had been cured during the three days and three nights since his disappearance, the cure being attributed to the fact that he had taken nothing to eat or drink during the period.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The C. & M. str. *Rubi* left Manila on the 9th instant, and is due here to-day at 6 p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kanagawa Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 8th instant, and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bombay Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 6th instant, and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. *Sado Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 6th instant, and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The P. & O. str. *Nova* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 24th instant, at noon.

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HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

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LOCATION OF OUR TENTS:—
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NORTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday	
Arrive—Dairen (")	Sunday	Monday or Tuesday	
Lv. —Mukden	11 a.m.	Tuesday	Friday
Lv. —Changchun	8.50 p.m.	"	"
Lv. —Harbin	9.15 p.m.	"	"
Lv. —Changchun	9 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday
Lv. —Harbin	6.55 a.m.	"	Saturday
Ar. —Harbin	5 p.m.	"	"
Connecting at Harbin with:			
State Express for Moscow.			
Wagon-Lits for Moscow.			
State Express for St. Petersburg.			
SOUTH-BOUND.			
Connecting at Harbin with:			
State Express from St. Petersburg.			
Express from Moscow.			
Wagon-Lits from Moscow.			
Leave—Harbin	9 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday
Arrive—Changchun	6 p.m.	"	"
Lv. —Mukden	7 p.m.	"	"
Lv. —Dairen	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Lv. —Shanghai (Steamer)	2.30 a.m.	"	Sunday
Ar. —Shanghai	12.30 p.m.	Friday	Tuesday
Ar. —Shanghai	afternoon.	"	"

*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. and Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son.

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The "Allenburys' Diet" is a complete food, being manufactured from milk and wheaten meal, both ingredients being largely predigested. It is most palatable and easy of digestion, and can be made in a minute, the addition of boiling water only being necessary. Whilst acceptable to all as a light nourishment, it is especially helpful to Invalids, Dyspeptics, and the Aged.

For Travellers by Sea or Land this complete food will be found exceedingly valuable.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 CATHAY, Danish str., 2649, Krunse, 10th October—Shanghai 6th Oct., General—
 Melchers & Co.
 CHINGHAI, British str., 1350, J. Speed, 10th October—Shanghai 7th Oct., General—
 Butterfield & Swire.
 EASTERN, British str., 3500, W. G. McArthur, 10th October—Kobe 5th Oct., General—
 Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, O. Anderson, 8th October—Halifax, 2nd October, Rice and General—
 Messageries Maritimes.
 FUKUI MARU, Jap. str., 4189, Y. Murakami, 9th Oct.—Mojji 4th October, Coal—
 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 HATTANO, British str., 1362, Hodgins, 10th Oct.—Funchow, Amoy and Swatow 9th Oct., General—
 Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
 HANGSANG, British str., 1356, S. Wilds, 9th October—Shanghai 5th and Swatow 8th Oct., General—
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HONG WAN, British str., 1362, Hodgins, 9th Oct.—Singapore 2nd October, General—
 Joo Tak Sing.
 LIANGHONG, British str., 1210, Harder, 9th October—Wakamatsu 5th October, Coal—
 Butterfield & Swire.
 MEERFOO, Chinese str., 10th October—Canton.
 TEAN, British str., 1350, Outerbridge, 9th October—Manila 6th October, General—
 Butterfield & Swire.
 TOURANE, French str., 5432, Bourge, 10th Oct.—London and Saigon 7th October, Mails and General—
 Messageries Maritimes.
 WUBU, British str., 1227, J. Copan, 10th October—Chingwang 3rd Oct., Coal—
 Butterfield & Swire.
 YETOROFU MARU, Japanese str., 3068, Soyeda, 9th October—Mojji 3rd October, General—
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.
 9th October.
 CHINA, American str., for Shanghai.
 CHITUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 HANOI, French str., for Quing Chow Wan.
 J. DIEDERICHSEN, German str., for Hoihow.
 KVELD, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 RAJAH, German str., for Amoy.
 SHANSHI, British str., for Amoy.
 SUNKIANG, British str., for Cebu.
 TAJIMARI, Dutch str., for Batavia.
 ZAFIRO, British str., for Manila.
 10th October.
 BUREU MARU, Japanese str., for Wakamatsu.
 DAIGO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.
 FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
 HATTANO, British str., for Swatow.
 HANGSANG, British str., for Canton.
 HANFORD, British str., for Harcourt.
 HONGWAI, German str., for Amoy.
 JOHANN, German str., for Swatow.
 KANSON, British str., for Chinkiang.
 LANAN, British str., for Shanghai.
 PAKMO, British str., for Takao.
 PHUENPHU, British str., for Haiphong.
 PROTUS, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 WAKAMATSU MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The British str. Hattano reports: Fresh N.E. breeze and Showery.
 The British str. Eastern reports: Fine weather, strong N.E. monsoons, strong S.W. current on China Coast.
 The British str. Tean reports: Moderate E.S.E. to E.N.E. winds with heavy, confused swell, wind and sea increasing approaching Hongkong; overcast passing rain.

VESSLS ON THE DOCK.
 October 9th.
 ABREDEEN DOCK.—
 Kowloon Dock.—On Lee, S.M.S. Tsingtau, Dragon.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—
 TAKOO DOCK.—St. Enoch, Yunnan.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
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STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Callao. (Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship
 "ISCHIA."
 Captain Baldo, will be despatched as above to MORROW, the 12th inst., at Noon.
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
 CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [4]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."
 Captain A. E. Goules, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th October, 1909. [1292]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
 "ATHOLL" ... About 16th Oct.
 FOR NEW YORK.
 "GHAEZ" ... About 13th Nov.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 8th October, 1909. [1129-1253]

DAMPSCIFFS RHEDEER "UNION"
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FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
 (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"ALBENGA."
 Captain Lorenzen, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd inst.
 For Freight apply to
 CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th October, 1909. [1291]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	HIMALAYA	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. E. S. Spicer, R.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHITON	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. N. Rivers, R.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Knael...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Nov.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEOMEDIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Habel...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ALBIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Debat...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ELBRATIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Mildebrant...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILBIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	S. Hoff...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ORANIAN	Ger. str.	1 m.	Seller...	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. Nagao...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. C. Norris...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. Dring...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 1 Middle of Nov.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	TSANGQUAN	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Murai...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MIYAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	C. Dowers...	MELCHERS & Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 About 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	LUETZOW	Ger. str.	1 m.	B. Cohol...	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AUSTRIA	Aut. str.	1 m.	Turnbull...	ANNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.	About 13th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	COULSDON	Brit. str.	1 m.	Lorenzen...	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	GHAEZ	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. W. Davies...	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATHOLL	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Sato...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th inst., at 1 On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ALBENGA	Ger. str.	1 m.	M. Hagino...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 21st Nov., at 1 To-morrow, at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. R. Hutchison...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Nov., at 1 On 23rd inst., at 1 On 28th inst., at 1 On 29th inst., at 1 On 5th Nov., at 1 On 5th Nov., at 1 On 28th Nov., at 1 About 16th inst., at 1 On 15th inst., at 1 On 22nd inst., at 1 On 28th inst., at 1 Quick despatch
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Hurry...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OGAWA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
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